



# UNIT 7 VOCABULARY LIST

<b>agriculture</b>	(noun) The practice of growing specific crops during specific seasons for food
<b>barter</b>	(verb) Exchanging goods and services you have for the goods and services you need
<b>barter system</b>	(noun) An economic exchange of goods. Goods are traded rather than sold
<b>boardinghouse</b>	(noun) A house that provides food and rooms for paying guests
<b>border</b>	(noun) A real or imaginary line that divides two places. Usually a human feature; also called a boundary.
<b>canal</b>	(verb) A manmade waterway
<b>capital</b>	(noun) 1. The money and goods that a person owns 2. One of the four factors of production; the human-made items used to make a product, like factories and machines 3. The seat of government, usually for a state or country
<b>capitol</b>	(noun) The building where a legislature meets
<b>citizen legislature</b>	(noun) A group of people chosen or elected to make the laws for a colony or state; citizen legislators are not full-time politicians and usually have other jobs
<b>county</b>	(noun) A section of a state with defined boundaries and its own governmental services. New Hampshire now has ten counties.
<b>culture</b>	(noun) The beliefs, values, and practices learned and shared by a group of people from generation to generation
<b>democracy</b>	(noun) A government ruled by majority vote of the people



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<b>executive branch</b>	(noun) The section of government that puts plans and laws into effect
<b>executive council</b>	(noun) An elected group of people who advise the leader of a place
<b>factory</b>	(noun) A building designed to house machines and other technology
<b>flax</b>	(noun) A plant whose fibers are used to make a cloth called linen
<b>fleece</b>	(noun) The coat of wool covering an animal, such as a sheep
<b>General Court</b>	(noun) The official name for the New Hampshire state legislature
<b>government</b>	(noun) A group of people that have the power to make and carry out laws for a community
<b>governor</b>	(noun) The leader of the executive branch of a state government, or during the colonial period, a colony government
<b>granite</b>	(noun) A hard rock naturally occurring in New Hampshire and used particularly for buildings and monuments
<b>House of Representatives</b>	(noun) One of two legislative chambers; usually larger than the Senate
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	(noun) A period of major change in the economy focusing on the change from making things at home to making things in factories
<b>industrialization</b>	(noun) The shift to making many products on a large scale, using machinery and factories
<b>judicial branch</b>	(noun) The section of government that decides if laws are fair



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<b>justice</b>	(noun) 1. Behavior or treatment that is fair and right 2. A person who knows the law and decides for the community whether actions follow the law; justices are similar to judges but sit on state supreme courts or the U.S. Supreme Court
<b>legend</b>	(noun) A traditional story, usually handed down from generation to generation
<b>legislative branch</b>	(noun) The section of government that makes laws
<b>legislature</b>	(noun) A group of people chosen or elected to make the laws for a colony or state
<b>market revolution</b>	(noun) A shift in economic systems in the 19th century, when many goods were made in factories, rather than by hand, and people began to use currency to buy goods rather than trade goods in a barter system
<b>motto</b>	(noun) A phrase that captures the beliefs or ideals of a group of people or an organization
<b>navigable</b>	(adjective) Meaning that boats or ships are able to move on the water without obstruction
<b>notch</b>	(noun) A rugged pass through mountains
<b>pasture</b>	(noun) Land where livestock like cattle or sheep graze on grasses
<b>representative</b>	(noun) The person selected by a group of people who will communicate their views and make laws for them
<b>Senate</b>	(noun) One of two legislative chambers; usually smaller than the House of Representatives
<b>stagecoach</b>	(noun) A horse-drawn passenger and coach that runs on a regular schedule between established stops; used for mail and travel



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<b>state house</b>	(noun) The building that is the center of state government; the state legislature usually meets there
<b>symbol</b>	(noun) Something that stands for or represents an idea
<b>textiles</b>	(noun) Types of cloth or fabric
<b>transportation network</b>	(noun) A system where goods or people pass from one place to another; transportation can be provided by animals (like horses) or machines (like railroads or cars). Transportation networks usually include roads, bridges, rail lines, canals, and other manmade improvements to the land.
<b>treaty</b>	(noun) A legal agreement between groups that ends a conflict
<b>turnpike</b>	(noun) A road built for heavy travel on which travelers pay a toll
<b>water power</b>	(noun) Using moving water to power machines